NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1876.-TRIPLE SHEET.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

THE SOUTH SOLID FOR MONEY. SOUTHERN CLAIMS BEFORE CONGRESS PILE UP HIGHER THAN THE NATIONAL DEBT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 .- Studious endeavors have been made to mislead the public as to the amount of claims which were introduced in the House of Representatives last Winter. Democratic speakers maintain that no considerable number of claims was passed. This is so, but it was an electioneering trick. These bills were purposely and avowedly withheld until after the Presidential campaign. The official books of the House have not been accessible to Republicans, but from advance sheets of The Congree ional Record of the session it is now possible to give the number and the amount of these claims definitely. The result is astounding.

The total sum proposed to be appropriated is \$400,000 more than our entire national debt, and amounts to \$2,503,622,386. This was done at the first session of the present Congress in one house. The classification of these claims is as follows: Rebuilding levees on the Mississippi River, \$5,250,-000; rebuilding bridges in West Virginia, \$200,-000; refund of cotton tax, \$68,072,000; supplies used or destroyed, \$1,205,163,000; use and occupation of property, \$1,205,163,000; return of proceeds of captured property, \$9,500,000; refund and remission of direct tax, \$5,153,886; disloyal mail contractors, \$350,000; disloyal claimants, under the repeal of Section 3,480 of the Revised Statutes, \$500,000; private relief bills, \$1,770,500; total

WHAT MAJORITY OHIO WILL GIVE. GERMAN SUPPORT OF COL. BARNES STRENGTHENING -PARTY ESTIMATES - TORCHLIGHT PARADE IN

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 6 .- The signs of a complete Republican victory in Ohic continue to grow more numerous and positive. None of the leading Republicans here will now admit that there is a possimility of the defeat of Col. Barnes, nor do they think that he will barely slip through by a close The Germans of this city have come up solidly to his support. He will be scratched some by individuals here and there throughout the State, but there is no combined defection, and it does not appear likely that he will run more than 2,000 votes behind his ticket. The enthusiasm and earnestness shown in the canvass during the past week in all quarters has advanced the general estimate of the majority the rest of the ticket will have from 5,000 to 10,000, and many put the figure as high as 15,000. The Democrats are still exceedingly active and well supplied with money. The Republicans of Cincinnati made their closing demonstration before the State election to-night in the shape of a torchlight procession, exceeding in brilliancy anything of the kind ever seen in this city. Over 8,000 uniformed men marched in line. The number and variety of the transparencies burlesquing Democratic reform was a noticeable feature.

DEMOCRATIC CLAIMS NOT SUSTAINED. On account of the positive claims made in cerain Democratic quarters that the first news from Colorado was untrue, and that the Democrats had carried the State, Secretary McCormick of the Republican National Committee sent last evening a telegram of i quiry to the Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Colorado, and received the following reply :

DENVER, Col., Oct. 6, 1876.
To R. C. McCormick, Secretary Republican National Committee:
There is no doubt about the election of our entire ticket, with Legislature about two-thirds. Majority on State licket will average 1,500 or over.

J. C. Wilson, Chairman State Committee.

COLORADO'S REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

THE DEMOCRATS CANNOT CLAIM ENOUGH TO CARRY THE STATE-THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY FULLY 1,200 - THE LEGISLATURE TWO-THIRDS OR THREE-POURTHS REPUBLICAN.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 6 .- Returns have been received from Ellert County, which gives a Republican majority of 70, being a Republican gain of 283 over 1874. Grand County gives a Republican majority of 45, being a Republican gain of 67. After deducting from the total of the Republican majorities, which the official figures show to be correct, all that has been claimed by the Democratic State Committee, there is still left a net Republican majority in the State of 1,200, against 2,163 Demo eratic majority in 1874. The Legislature will certainly be two-thirds Republican and probably nearer three-fourths.

INDIANA GREENBACK PARTY. WOLCOTT'S WITHDRAWAL ACCOMPLISHES THE OBJECT

DESIRED-THE NEW NOMINATION UNAUTHORIZED. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 6.-A few of the leaders

of the Greenback movement in Indiana are in a great rage over the action of their candidate for Governor in stepping out of the canvass. Before Mr. Wolcott's letter was made public its existence was suspected, and a council was summoned last evening to put up a candidate. There were only six ons present, and only one of them a member of the State Central Committee of the organization but these six selected a new candidate, Judge Harriegton. This morning the Chairman of the Central Committee (E. Olleman) is out in a card denouncing this performance as entirely without authority and void. Persistent effort will be made, with the aid of Democratic money, to foist Judge Harrington upon the party in order to keep it from going to pieces, The attempt may be partially successful, but the bulk of the Greenback vote, held together thus far by the hardest work, will in the whirlpool of party strife surging over the State now dissolve and seek its old party affinities. The best evidence that the independent movement had got into a shape where it was playing into the hands of the Democrats is furnished by the violent denunciations of Mr. Wolcott which the Democratic managers indulged in to-day at Indianapolis.

THE FULL VOTE OF VERMONT. REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES FOR STATE OFFICERS AND CONGRESSMEN-A REPUBLICAN GAIN OF 3,337

ON THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. The official canvass of the vote in Vermont on Sept. 5 has been made, and the reported results are given below. Totals only are reported, and errors may have occurred in their transmission by telegraph. are, however, substantially correct, and any changes that may be necessary can only make a difference of a few votes. The vote for Governor compares as follows

epublican maj.....23,662 ep. gain over 1874. 3,337

*Of the acattering votes, 53 were cast for Asahel Peck, and 17 for Col. Mead and Charles W. Willard—all Republicans. The vote for the other State officers was as follows :

Licut.-Governor. Redfield Proctor (R.). 44,862 E. B. Baldwin (D.). 120,386 Total vote 65,248 Republican majority 24,476 Republican gain 3,788

Hd District, in 1874, Mr. Deuison was the Independent Republican candidate; this year he was the regular nince. In 1874, the regular Republican Congressional ticket received a majority of only 5,052 in the State:

 Dist.
 1876.
 1874.
 1872.

 I. *Charles H. Joyce.
 7,471
 5,466
 10,443

 H. *Dudley C. Den'son.
 8,620
 2,681
 5,198

 III. *George W. Hendee.
 6,478
 5,397
 8,291

CAMPAIGNING WITH THE RIFLE. SOUTH CAROLINA MORE EXCITED THAN INDIANA-THE RIPLE CLUBS OF THE WHITE ARISTOCRACY

AND THE PART THEY ARE PLAYING. Washington, Oct. 6 .- It is difficult to ascertain the exact truth as to the condition of affairs in South Carolina The most contradictory stories come from sources equally respectable. It is certain, however, that the Democrats are straining every nerve, and re-

sorting even to dangerous and revolutionary methods to obtain control of the State Government. It would seem also that the stake for which they are playing is control of the State, and that they care very little for national interest or the success of Gov. Tilden. A gentleman well informed upon South Carolina says

that there is a practical condition of war in that State. The whole State is on fire. Nearly the whole white population are curolled in rifle clubs. These are regularly organized into companies and regiments, well armed and disciplined, and are under recognized central control The clubs have at least 20,000 members in the State, and 4,000 can be easily concentrated in a day at any one point. At Columbia recently 3,000 men belonging to these rifle clubs were present to break up a forehlight procession, and completely surrounded the town. Resublicans, he says, cannot buy arms. Dealers in arms throughout the State seem to have arrived at a comunderstanding to sell arms to none except persons whose loyalty to the Democratic party is well known. A white Republican recently offered \$100 for a revolver in a store where there were plenty of them, and the The people are in a condition of frenzy; white Repub-

licans are shunned even by their old family associates; there never has been so determined a resort to ostracism as a political weapon. My informant, who is well known, says that in a city where he has lived for many years only two white persons spoke to him, although he staid there ten days; and one of these persons came to him at night, begging him not to recognize him on the street, as his employer was a Democrat, and he would certainly lose his place and his family would be beggared if it was known that be associated in any way with a Republican. The same gentleman says that the people of that State are more excited than they were at any of that State are more excited than they were at any time during the secession period; the rifle clubs attend Republican meetings in armed bands of from two to three thousand, and demand half the seats, and a division of the time. In many instances they take possession of the meetings absolutely, to prevent Republicans from speaking; when Republicans do speak, Democrats, protected by these rifle clubs, insult and abuse the ejenkers; the latter are not able to protect themselves, as the first step in that direction would be followed by a riot and bloodsled. This movement does not proceed from the lower class of whites, my informant says, but is entirely instignized by the upper classes and old slaveholders, who control it. Indeed, the rifle clubs are very select; as a general rule, the flower of the Southern chivalry are alone admitted to them; the clubs are composed of the young men of the old white obsarchy, who, by this armed instrumentality, are endeavoring to regain the control of the State which the old planters always had before the war.

The reports that dissatisfaction in South Carolina is due to the rapidly increasing poverty of that State are not true. South Carolina is getting rich. She has never been as prosperous shee the war as now. There have been successive good cotton crops, which have brought excellent prices. The amount of money invested in the State is yearly greater; the number of banks has increased, and the general business prosperity offers no excess for vicience or intimidation. time during the secession period; the rifle clubs attend

CAMPAIGN JOTTINGS. FACTS FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Oct. 6.-A discharged employé of the Treasury, who lost his place on account of his own shortcomings, claims to have receipts for furniture sent to the private residences of several officials of the charged with the care of the Treasury furniture. The fact that be has receipts shows that it was property carried on property rolls. As a matter of fact, it is the furniture used to fit up private offices at the homes of such s are obliged to do a considerable portion of their work

as are obliged to do a considerable portion of their work out of office hours. The man who makes these statements fails to mention that in most of the cases named the furniture has been already returned, and that where it has not been returned it is still in legitimate use.

The Republican Committee has sent agents to Philadelphia to see to it that the Republican voters from Indiana and Ohlo visiting the Centennial Exhibition leave for home forthwith. The committee is informed that at least 1,000 Republican voters from these two States are now in Philadelphia. Gen. Rusk of Wisconsin will represent the committee at Philadelphia.

PARTY PROSPECTS IN THIS STATE. DEMOCRATIC ESTIMATES-VIEWS OF THE REPUBLI

CAN STATE COMMITTEE-INDICATIONS OF THE

At a Democratic mass meeting, at Cooper Inst ate on Sept. 20, Edgar K. Apgar, Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, made a statement with reference to the canvass in this State, in which, in a ful prospects of the Democracy, and of indications point ing to a "larger Democratic majority than has been given to either party for 10 years past." H. A. Glidden Secretary of the Republican State Committee, in refer ring to these statements recently, used the following

It will be noticed that Mr. Apgar's statement is of that

It will be noticed that Mr. Apgar's statement is of that general, indefinite, intangible nature which renders it of very little value. He carefully avoids all particulars of success, but points in a large way to an approaching triumph. I do not in the slightest degree accept his estimates, and for the very good reason that I have evidence that they are incorrect. It is the old D-mocratic game of bluff. A great showing is made out of a very poor hand. It will be recollected that at the last election Mr. Dorsheimer, in a speech in Otsego County, amounced a sure majority of 75.0 o votes. The Governor thought it would be 100,000, but Mr. Dorsheimer was disposed to make it 75,000. It will be recollected also what the majority actually was, and if we had had a forthight longer we should have wob.

The committee receives daily intelligence of large Republican gains, and where we hear of one describin from our ranks, we learn of two additions, and that, too, in the very sections where Democratic gams are boasted of. It is true that our candidates will suffer somewhat from the influence of hise conclusions drawn from the hard times. "The Republican party has been in power; the country has seen hard times; sence the Republican party is to blame. Give us a change." This argument is used with unserupuious ingenuity, and is in some cases doubtless sufficient to convince ill-informed and unchanking persons, who do not reflect that financial depression has existed the world over, and is dependent upon causes for which the Republican party is in on way responsible. Occasionally then a former Republican concludes to vote with the Democracy, and news of his defection is sent all over the country, nothing being said on that side of the two Democratic hours have simultaneously decided to vote the Republican ticket. New-York is unquestionably Republican, and it our men will go to the polis we are assured of the result. Our only fear is that there is too general a confidence of success. After the Seymour flasco, it came to be felt t

AT POLITICAL HEADQUARTERS.

The National Republican Committee, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, received encouraging communications on Wednesday in respect to the Western canvass and expressions of confidence in Republican victories in Indiana and Ohio. From Ohio it was also learned that the disaffection among German Republicans would not prove so general as had been represented by the Democrats. It is the intention of the National Committee to use every effort toward protecting Indiana from the colnization of illegal voters, and to carry out this intention the committee, although acting quietly, is by no means the committee, although acting quietly, is by no means at dile. Secretary Robeson was among the visitors at the committee-rooms. At the rooms of the Republican State Committee there were the usual number of visitors, and the handling of a large correspondence appeared to be the principal business of the day. The National Democratic Headquarters were visited on Wednesday by Gov. Tilden, Samuel J. Randail of Philadelphia, B. F. Parsons of Warsaw, Ind., F. W. Judson of St. Louis, John Buck of Illinois, and others. The members of the Democratic National Committee still express the opinion that Indiana will be the scene of a victory for their party, but are not so confident of Onio.

LOCAL POLITICAL MEETINGS.

John Oakey, Col. William Peebles, H. A. Matthews, and Knox McAfee addressed a large Republican out-door meeting at Eighth-ave, and Twenty-eighthst. last evening. Music was furnished by Dowling's Ninth Regiment Band. The occasion was a banner raising of the XIth Assembly District Hayes and Wheeler Club, of which Mr. McAfee is president.

At a meeting of the XVIIth Assembly District Repub-

lican Association last evening, William F. Phelps made an address, in which he analyzed the character and rec ord of the Presidential candidates and presented a cor parison of the two platforms. An address was also made by H. E. Tremain. Music was furnished by the Idlewild

The XVIIIth Assembly District Republican Associa tion held an enthusiastic meeting last evening at No. 453 Fourth-ave. The meeting was addressed by W. B. Milliken, who dwelt upon the causes of the formation of the Republican party and the at itude of the Democracy before and during the war. The meeting was well attended, about three hundred persons being present, and close attention was paid to the address.

HEADQUARTERS SUGGESTIONS.

REPUBLICAN HOPES OF INDIANA AND OHIO MUCH ENHANCED-DEMOCRATIC COMMENTS AND PRE-

Secretary Chandler was kept busy all day vesterday at the Republican National Headquarters receiving and conferring with Republicans, among whom was Senator Anthony of Rhode Island. tion turned mainly on the canvass in Indiana and Ohio Secretary Chandler said that the reports from these two States during the past two or three days gave more en couragement for expecting a Republican victory next Tuesday than had been received before since the cam paign opened in earnest. Great satisfaction was expressed on all sides over the unexpected withdrawal of Mr. Welcott from the independent (Greenback) campaign for the Governorship in Indiana. The event had not been foreshadowed by any previous intelligence received by the National Committee. It was felt that the Republicans would gain considerable strength fro the action of Mr. Wolcott, who was known to several Republicans as a man of strong Republican prin ciples, but as also being conscientiously attached to the soft-money heresy. The motive of his giv-ing up the independent contest and returning to the Republicans was generally considered to the Republicans was ground to be caused by his probable discovery that the Democrats who professed to support him were in reality only laying nets for more conscientions Republicans, while they coverily supported Tilden and Hendricks. One Republican remembered how the Democrats had attempted to make the same artifice successful in Chester County, Penn., a year ago. The Democrats assisted in starting a temperance movement, feeling certain that few true "Bourbons" would mix with a cold water element, and that the men who would sacrifice anything for temperance principles were to be found in the Republican party. The movement was no successful that the Democrats would certainly have elected their ticket if some Temper-ance Republicans had not early discovered that their Democratic associates were voting the straight Demo-

Democratic associates were voting the straight Democratic ticket. The Republicans retalisted by reverting to their proper political affiliations. Mr. Welcott had no doubt discovered a similar compiracy to use him as built in political anglinz. Nothing is known at the Republican headquarters of Judge Harrington, who was nommated by the Independent State Central Committee in Mr. Welcott's place. It was presumed that he was a Democrat. It was still believed that Colorado had given a fair Republican moderity.

As to Indiana the Democrats declared that Welcott had served the Independent party a shaisby trick. Democrats professed to believe that Welcott, letter of withdrawal had cost the Republicans a big sum of money, and some thought the alleged intrain was not a poor one, though they said they had contidence in Harrington's polling almost as large a vote as welcott. Democrats' still insist that Indiana is sure for the Democrats on Thesday and claim also a good prespect for the election of Bell, Democratinonine for Secretary of State in Oblo, and of Clough, their Oblo nomines for Commissioner of Public Works. Any way, they say Barnes cannot be elected over Bell by more than 2,000 majority. If the Indiana and Ohio elections lavor them, the Democratic committees of Michigan, Illinois, and Pennsylvania will put forth the utmost efforts to carry their States in November, and they assert with success assured. Then they preside the New York Committee will merely keep the belin pointed toward Washington, and Roat in gracefully on a "trementous Tilden wave."

The gentlemen who watch and wait at the Cooper and

The gentlement who watch and was a first stunned by the news from Indiana vesterday, but refused to express disquietude for the success of Feier Cooper. One Wolcott, they suggested, did not make a victory; Harrington's fame had yet to be sounded. Moreover, Greenback meetings of moment had been held at Buffalo and Kingston,

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES. The Independent Republicans in the VIIIth

Congressional District held primary elections last even-ing in each Assembly district to elect delegates to the Congressional District Convention, which takes place following are the names of the delegates elected: The following are the names of the delegates elected:

SEYENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, Joseph W. Howe, Major
toeph Folos, William P. Hichardson, Jas. A. Richmond,
Henry L. Burnett, T. Herring Burchard, Oscar Tompkins,
William buks, John Bluey, advastas boolitist.

NINTH DISTRICT, Hirzan Burdett, John Van Winkle, Wm.
H. Housner, Leander Minnerly, Charles H. Graves, Edwin
Tyrandon, James Michales, John B. Leffetts, John Higgarth
Wm. Knowland, Charles Mass, Arthur H. Clark, John J.
Earrett.

Other Market John Austin Stevens, Harvey T. Hand, Waiter S. Peor. Thomes of Harvey T. Thomes Col. John W. Brickey H. Bernett, Elveno E. Thomes Col. John W. Harvey H. Bernett, James O'Hara, George Milehed, J. L. Walter, John Franz, Thomas Drummond, Class A. miller, August Thomesman.

NOMINATIONS TO CONGRESS

Nominations to Congress are reported by telegraph as follows:

District.	Numinee.	Pulities.
let Mary and	Judge T. A. Spence	Republican.
Hd Consecticat	Tannes Phelps	Deinocrat.
Ist New-York	Samuel R. Brick	Demograt.
Vib New Jersey	Augustus W. Cuth	or. Democrat.
XXIXth New-York	E. D. Laveridge	Democrat.
Vith Massachusetts	* haries P. Thomps	on Democrat.
Mentana	Martin Magnatis.	Democrat.
IVth Connecticut	Levi Watty it	Induoerat.
X1th Massachusetts	George D. Hobbinson	Kepunican,
Ist Missouri.	Authory Ittier	- nepamican.
Hid Missouri	Col. L. S. Metcalf	Republican.
	Nathan Cole	Republican.
* Renominated.		
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WASHINGTON NOTES, >

Washington, Friday, Oct. 6, 1876. Postmaster-General Typer and Sir Edward Thornton eting in behalf of the Post-Office Department of Grea Britain and this country, signed an agreement to-day that the territorial transit charges to be paid by the British Post-Office to the United States for conveying closed mails between Boston or New-York and San Frat cisco shall be six francs per kilogram of letters (about two pounds and three ounces) and two france per kilo-gram of printed matter and samples of merchandise. conveyed across our territory on and after Aug. 24, 1876 the two Governments. Rates previously established proved to be extremely insufficient to defray the transportation of the bulky Australian mails, which subsequently were sent over this route, and which last year weighed 150 tons, involving a loss to our Government of over fifty thousand dollars. One year's potice was given last August for a termination of the treaty of 1868 (ander which the English Post-Office Department insisted upon its strict rights), and the present arrangement now replaces it with rates which cover the cost of frammortation and leave for the United States a small margin of profit.

The thirty-sixth call of the redemption of Five-twenty bonds of 1865, May and November, provides for their payment on and after the 6th day of January, 1877. upon which date the interest will cease. The call is as follows: Coupon bonds-\$100-No. 12,401 to No. 17,000 follows: Coupon bonds—\$100—No. 12,461 to No. 17,000, both inclusive; \$500—No. 19,001 to No. 22,100, both inclusive; \$1,000—No. 46,851 to No. 53,300, both meinsive. Total coupon, \$5,000,000. Registered bonds—\$50—No. 51 to No. 200, both inclusive; \$100—No. 1,651 to No. 3,450, both inclusive; \$500—No. 1,811 to No. 2,750, both inclusive; \$500—No. 1,811 to No. 2,750, both inclusive; \$1,000—No. 5,751 to No. 10,000, both inclusive; \$5,000—No. 2,901 to No. 4,150, both inclusive; \$10,000—No. 3,951 to No. 5,150, both inclusive. Total registered, \$5,000,000; aggregate, \$10,000,000.

The President and Mrs. Grant returned to Washington this morning. The President was in his office after 10:30 a. m., and received a large number of Centennial visitor during the foreneon. No meeting of the Cabinet was held, as nearly all the members are out of town. Secretary Morrili and Postmaster-General Tyner called upon the President at noon and had conferences with him in regard to various routine matters in their respective de-

The President has recognized Tiburcio Hernandes. Consul-General of the Republic of Honduras at New-York, and Antonio Greppi, Vice-Consul of Italy at New Orleans. He has also pardoned Wm. J. Bodenhamer, who pleaded guilty of embezzing public money while receiver of the Land Office at Springfield, Mo., and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and to pay a flue of \$15,000. Workmen were engaged to-day in setting up the statue

of McPherson. Everything continues to point toward a large gathering of the Army of the Tennessee at the

ACCIDENT TO A SOLDIERS' TRAIN CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 6 .- A special passen-

ger train for the East, containing soldiers homeward bound from the reunion at Indianapolis, on the Inlianapelis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, came into collision with a freight train six miles east of Greens burg, Ind., at an early hour this morning. A number of the passengers and employes were injured, and Conductor Allen of the passenger train is not expected to recover from the injuries he received.

INDIANA ELECTION RETURNS.

GREAT TRIUMPH IF A REPUBLICAN VICTORY-CLOSE DISTRICTS-A GAIN OF CONGRESSMEN AS-SURED THE REPUBLICANS.

when they read in next Wednesday's papers the returns from Indiana, should do so with a right understanding of their significance. If the Democrats carry the State by a small majority they will only be holding their own. It will be a case of the Dutch taking Holland. Indiana was Democratic at the last election (1874) by nearly 18,000 majority, and in October, 1872, when, as all remember, the tide was setting in favor of the Republicans all over the country, the Democrats nevertheless succeeded in electing Gov. Hendricks. It will be a barren victory for them this year if they are barely able to hang on to a State where they felt themselves the strongest and expected an overwhelming success. They nominated Hendricks at St. Louis because they believed is candidacy would insure them Indiana. They claimed 20,000 majority when they opened the canvass here. A few weeks later, when they saw the vigor of the Republican campaign, they fell to 15,000, and afterward to 10,000, and then to 5,000. Now they will be happy if they can elect Williams by even one vote. If the Republicans win and elect Harrison, though it be by a bare 1,000 majority, their victory will be a brilliant one. It will be fruitful of results of the highest importance. Beaten on their own ground, in their chosen tower of strength, under the captaincy of their favorite leader, the Democracy cannot hold together until November. Their organization will begin to dissolve at once, and Cooper and Cary will reeve many of their votes.

The returns telegraphed will be compared with those of 1874, when the yote for Secretary of State

and polled from 16,000 to 19,000 votes for their nominees. Republican gains may be expected to be announced from all quarters, and it will be easy for those who will be eagerly scanning the dispatches on Tuesday night to calculate, by comparison with the vote of the same localities in 1874, the percentage of gain, and see whether it is running high enough to overcome the adverse majority of two years ago. In localities where the Greenback movement it safe, however, to estimate that he will get from 1,000 to 2,000 votes more than the other Republican candidates, and in as close an election as this promises to be this is a feature to be taken into account in guessing at results from imperfect returns.

Even with an adverse result in the contest for Governor the Republicans are certain to make important gains in the delegation to Congress. There are now eight Democratic Representatives to five Republicans. Four districts are co ocrats this Fall-the 1st, Hd, and Hld, lying along the Ohio River, and the XIIth, or Fort Wayne Ditrict. The IVth is close. Lieut.-Gov. Sexton, the Republican candidate, must overcome an adverse majority two years ago of 1,300 if he succeeds. The Vth was a Republican district in 1872 by 1,412 majority, but in 1874 it turned a remarkable somersault and elected Holman by 2,407 majority. Now the fight between Holman and Col. Browne is very close and excling, with the chances favoring the latter. In the VIth, VIIth, IXth, Xth, Xith, and XIIIth there is no doubt about the success of the Republican nominees; nor is there much of a fight in either of them except in the Indianapolis Distriet (VIIth), where Frank Landers is trying hard to hold on to the seat which he got in the landslide of 1874 by about 600 majority, and will lose to John Hanna this year by 1,200. The VIIIth, or Terre Haute District, is overron with the Greenback heresy, and nobody can tell what the result will be with three candidates in the field. Each of the three parties is hopeful of carrying its man through. To recapitulate, there are six sure Republican districts, four sure Democratic districts, and three doubtful districts, in two of which the chances favor the Republicans and one the Democrats. So the prospects are that the complexion of the delegation will be exactly reversed. Rather singularly,

Pennsylvania and Ohio delegations. "grand railies," with their paraphernalia of proces

to vote until they see which side gets out the big-E. V. S. gest procession.

HOW TO READ THEM RIGHTLY.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 4 .- Republicans in the East,

If, therefore, the Republicans lose the day next Tuesda; the reverse, where all the chances were against them, should only stimulate their friends in the East to fresh exertions, for the gains they will surely make here on the vote of 1874 will show that they are strong enough to continue the struggle with a fair prospect of carrying even Indiana for Hayes, and a certain prospect of securing the votes of all the other Northern States. If the Democrats go to the wall, however, they are irretrievably rained, for if they cannot hold Indiana, which they carned in 1872, they will get no electoral votes outside of the solid South. I say, therefore, to the Republicans of the East, should the wires bring you next Wednesday news of a Republican reverse here, abate not a jot of your confidence and courage. Should they tell the glad story of Republican success, rejoice exceedingly, for the victory in the Presidential battle will be already won.

ago. In localities where the Greenback movement is strong the returns will be very confusing. To see how this movement is affecting the relative strength of the old parties take the vote of either of the following towns: Terre Haute, Hartford City, Danville, Eloonfield, Fowler, Kantland, or Monticello. These places are the county seats of counties where the Independents are well organized and more formidable than elsewhere. The returns telegraphed will of course be the vote for Governor. Gen. Harrison will run ahead of his ticket, but not as much as his sanguine friends anticipate. I think it safe, however, to estimate that he will get from

that is precisely the outlook with regard to both the

All important movements in the Republican campaign are directed by Senator Morton himself. He is absolute in the party in Indiana, and "brooks no rival near the throne." While constantly on the stump, speaking every day, and often twice a day, and traveling nights, he keeps his eye on the whole field and communicates his directions constantly to the chairman of the Central Committee. These directions are always followed. There are many prominent Republicans in the State who do not like Morton, and who would be glad to abolish his dictatorship, but when it comes to a fight with the Democracy there is not one who does not promptly acknowledge his right to lead and concede to him the conduct of the campaign. Like Mr. Blaine in Maine, Mr. Morton is the recognized party chief in Indiana-less popular, but just as powerful. Eastern politicians, when they come here, are generally disposed to criticise his manner of running the canvass. It appears to them that too much effort and money are laid out in getting up big spectacular demonstrations, and that a good deal of it could be better employed in creating a more effective local organization. This criticism applies equally to the Democratic management, however. Both parties rival each other in ons, uniformed companies of horsemen and footmen, brass bands, banners, pretty girls, and transparencies. A quieter canvass, with smaller meetings and more thorough local work, would perhaps be more effective, but neither party would venture to be the first to abandon the custom of making as much show and noise as possible. Apparently there are a good many voters in every county in Indiana who don't make up their minds how they are going

MONUMENT TO COLUMBUS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—The corner-stone of the American Fish Culturists Association commenced to the Christopher Columbus monument was laid at 11

may be seen then.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—The sixth annual meeting of the American Fish Culturists Association commenced to the Christopher Columbus monument was laid at 11

o'clock to-day, at the site on Fountain-ave. In the corer-stone were deposited the Philadelphia and New-York daily papers, and a manuscript account of the organization of the association. The erection of the base was begun at once, and at an early bour in the afternoon was in position. The statue arrived soon afterward, and the labor of unpacking began immediately. It will probably be raised to its place to-morrow morning.

THE LIBRARIANS' CONFERENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6 .- The conference of the leading librarians of the country closed this evening, after organizing "The American Library Association." The meetings, which have continued through three days. have been well attended; the papers presented have been carefully prepared and are highly practical in their recommendations. Twenty-two years ago the need of a ore perfect system of cataloguing was felt, and at that meeting the card system, which has since been almost universally adopted, was proposed. If the conference which has just closed results in the adoption of an improvement equally important in making the treasures of our public libraries available, it will mark an epoch in

The subject of the first paper read last evening was The Qualifications of a Librarian," by Mr. Lloyd P. Smith of this city. Mr. S. S. Green of the Worcester Free Library, in his paper on the "Personal Intercours and Relations between Librarians and Readers in Popular Libraries," emphasized the idea that the most cordial understanding and good will should exist between them. At the meeting this morning, Mr. Poole offered the following resolution, which, after some discussion, was

Resolved, That the discrimination against libraries in the rules of the American Booksellers' Association, which forbids the trade from supplying libraries with books at a greater discount than 20 per cent, is unjust and im-politic, and is a rule which no libraries is bound to It was also voted to memorialize Congress in favor of

the erection of a separate building for the Congressional Library, and a committee was appointed to ascertain the best way of equitably distributing public documents. Library, and a committee was appointed to ascertain the best way of equitably distributing public documents. One of the most important papers of the whole conference was that of Mr. A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, on "Copyright." He said that the origin of what is sometimes called the copy tax, as the requirement of copies of all publications protected by copyright for deposit in public hibraries, runs back more than two centuries. Although the exaction of copies was in the first instance not for the benefit of the public hibraries, but of the library of the King (thus being analogous to the exaction of tithes for the benefit of the clergy, and like that of a special or class privilege), it has been modified in later times so as to couple it with the granted privilege of an exclusive right of publication. While the United States has copied in its legislation the main feature of the British law of copyright, that regarding the deposit of publications thus secured has been of a most fluctuating and uncertain character until within the past ten years. By the act of 1846, establishing the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, that library and the Library of Congress were each declared entitled to every copyright publication. The law, however, proved ineffective. It resulted, that while some publishers faithfully observed at requirements, others wholly neglected them. The law was repealed in 1859. In 1865 it was refuncted as regaries the Library of Congress. The following manned gruttenen were elected permanent officers of the association: President, Justin Winsor of Roston: Vice-Presidents, A. R. Sponford, Washington; William F. Poole, Chicago, and Dr. H. A. Holmes, Albany, N. Y.; Secretary and Treasurer, Meivil Dewey of Amherst, Mass.

JEROME PARK RACES.

BETHING ON TO-DAY'S CONTESTS. This is the fourth day of the Jerome Park

races. If the weather prove favorable, the attendance will undoubtedly be very large, innamuch as the pro-Fall meeting is yet to have its brilliant Saturday, the opening races of a week ago having been postponed till Monday. The betting men of the city were very active last evening, and wagered large sums on the contests. Nine horses are announced to start in the SELLAND RACE-1 's MILE.



TATTOOED FROM HEAD TO FOOT.

Capt, Costentenus, the tattooed man, whom P. T. Barnum proposed to show to the public on Monay, was exhibited to a few gentlemen at the Astor House, yesterday afternoon. The captain, according to the story told of him, is an Albanian Greek, 42 years of age. Fourieen years ago he was mining in Chinese Tartory, when an insurrection broke out, in which he Tartary, when an insurrection broke out, in which he, with other mimers, Joined. He was captured by the Tartars and an American and Spanish miner with him. The choice between being tattoned and beheaded having been given them, they all chose the fornær. His companions died beneath the forture, but Costentenus suffered it for three months, at the end of which time less pictures and been pricked into his feel with indige or cinnabar. Every part of his body is tattoned except his ears, the tip of his nose and the seies of his feet. The pictures are representations of beasts and birds, with one or two human and a large number of geometrical figures.

AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 6 .- The largest conourse of the week assembled at the Opera House this norning for the farewell meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions. The Rev. Secretaries Drs. Treat nd Clark made short addresses, and were followed by and Clark made—short addresses, and were followed by returned missionaries, and by others about to sail for foreign fields. President Hopkins then, on behalf of the board, made the farewell speech, thanking the friends of missions for their many acts of kindness. The Rev. William Thompson, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, replied. A resolution of thanks for hospitalities was then passed amid great applainse, and, after prayer by President Smith of Dartmouth College, the meeting of the Board dissolved, to assemble next year in Providence, R. I. Dr. Fairchild of Ohio is chosen to preach next year's sermon, with Dr. Lord of Montpelier for alternate.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 6 .- The engine, aggage, smoking, and one other car of a passenger train ound west were thrown from the track on the western branch of the Eric Railway, three miles east of Genesee, at 11:25 last night, by striking a horse. Engineer Clark was kilied, and the Breman, a brakeman, and a tramp were badly injured. Three passengers were slightly in-

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

PARIS, Out., Oct. 6.—The verdict of the coroner's ary on the Great Western Railway accident declares it was PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—At the Women's Con-day reports on reform and finance were read, and an a

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 6.-The parade of the Na-NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 6.—Anne Bence, accused of setting fire to her husband's house several weeks ago, was equitted to-day in the Superior Court.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 6.-Prof. Watson of the Ann Arbor Observatory asks astronomers to watch the sun on the 9th and 10th lasts, for the supposed planet Vulcan, because it may be seen then.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE TURCO-SERVIAN WAR. THE TURKS AGAIN ON THE WARPATH - OSMAN PASHA'S FORCES MOVING-MUKHTAR PASHA DE-FEATED.

RAGUSA, Friday, Oct. 6, 1876. The rear guard of Mukhtar Pasha's force, while returning toward Herzegovina, was attacked by a band of insurgents and Montenegrins. The Turks were

defeated and fell back on Gorica. LONDON, Friday, Oct. 6, 1876. The Turks under Osman Pasha have left Saitschar and oved up the valley of the Timok, in the direction of Kujazevatz. They have also 16 battalions at Babinglava. Six battalions of Turks have arrived before Lukova, which is held by an equal number of Servians. These operations are intended to turn the Turkish position at Deligrad, which will be in great danger if Lukova is cap-tured. A battle is expected before Bobovichte, where

It is reported that the Turks have forced the passage of the Morava at three points. Their headquarters are now advanced to Srezovœ. The Times's Paris dispatch states positively that France

the Servians have erected formidable intrenchments.

favors an immediate conference, and has instructed her representatives abroad to urge its expediency. The intelligence concerning this point, however, is very con flicting. Reuter's Vienna dispatch states that the idea of a conference has been abandoned in favor of the plan proposed by Russia, that all the Powers should come to an understanding, with the view of imposing an armistice or truce on Turkey. This telegram states that the Porte has already been sounded, and has expressed its wilthat Servia shall receive no more foreign reenforce

A Renter dispatch from St. Petersburg says; "It is stated here that Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Emb to Turkey, has been summoned by the Czar to Livadia, where Gen. Gumarokoff, the Czar's side-de-camp, whose mission to Austria has been signally successful, is also

ENGLAND'S DEMANDS ON TURKEY. London, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1876. Lord Derby's dispatch to Sir Henry Elliott regarding

the Bulgarian atrocities was issued last night. The British embassador is directed to demand a personal British embassador is directed to demand a personal audience with the Sultan, communicate Mr. Baring's re-port, demand reparation and justice, arge the immediate refunding of houses and churches, provide for the restoration of industries, and give assistance to persons who have been reduced to poverty. SERVIA SEEKS ANOTHER ARMISTICE.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1876. The Belgrade special of *The Times* says Servia is re-

month. This application is probably made with a view to the further prosecution of the war under circumstances more promising for Russia. A mouth's armistice means suspen-ion of fighting for the Winter, as hostilities could not be renewed at the end of November. The hiring by the Servian Government of 200 workmen from the imperial gun factory of Germany, and the fact that Russian agents are buying all the grain in Wallachia, show that Servia does not contemplate peace.

A CRISIS APPROACHING. The Standard's Berlin correspondent says Gen. Igna tieff, the Russian Embassador, whose return to Constan'

tinople is daily expected, will make a final effort to in duce the Porte to accept the conditions, and should the Porte refuse he has orders to depart. THE TUEKS GREATLY EXASPERATED. A telegram from Constantinople to The Standard reports that the Turkish Government are so exasperated by the continued entry of Russians into Servia that they

by the continued entry of Russians into Servia that each have found it impossible to accept the terms of peace. The Sultan favored the terms, but would have been deposed if he accepted them.

The Times's special from near Constantinople says it is generally understood that if Turkey refuses the armistice England will be unable to afford her further diplomatic service, whatever may be the course of subsequent events.

TURKEY SCEKING BETTER TERMS. A telegram to The Times from Constantinople says it is asserted that the Porte asked Lord Derby to propose new terms, and that Lord Derby refused, advising the

new terms, and that Lord Derby refused, advising the Porte to neept unconditionally and without delay the propositions already made.

A dispatch to The Daily News from Vienna says it is reported there that great preparations are making in Delagrad for the coronation of Prime Milan, and a magnificent throne and canopy were sent from Belgrade to Delagrad on Tunrsians.

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Sherapia states that England's communication, insisting on an armistice, was made with the cooperation of the other Powers. The armistice would be followed by a Conference.

A BATTALION ALMOST DESTROYED. A Belgrade telegram to The Times reports that in the battle of Sept. 28 the battailon named after Princess

Natalic went into the battle 900 strong, and only 40 answered to roll-call the next day.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN SPAIN. Madrid, Friday, Oct. 6, 1876. The Imparcial and Correspondencia state that Alongo Martinez, a former Minister of Justice, concerning the interpretation of the toleration clause of the Constitution, and he has given an opinion favorable to

the Protestant view. THE WAR IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Oct. 5 .- The following are additional particulars of the capture of Las Tunas by the insurgents under Vicente Garcia: During the night of Sept. 22 about 500 insurgents, headed by Vicente Garcia, attacked Las Tunas on three sides. A portion of the Spanish troops at the place were surprised and made risoners near the fort. The remainder were distributed by the Governor in various houses, while some citizens and volunteers fortified themselves in the Court-house. During the confusion attending the attack the Governor was assassinated by his own soldiers. Upon capturing the fort the insurgents turned its gans on the Courthouse, disabiling 54 men, after which they took possession of the city. Vicente Garcia then sent a message to the Spanish Governor in Holgain notifying to him that he had 240 Spanish prisoners and 105 wounded, who would receive proper attention if the Governor sent the necessary resources. After appropriating everything they needed the insurgents left the place. This affair is briefly mentioned in the Diario, which ascribes the disaster to the carelessness of the garrison or the county-wince of the inhabitants with the historical commenting on the event it says, "it shall henceforth publish unfavorable as well as favorable news, as experience has shown that keeping back the former produces lamentable consequences." The distress in the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe is increasing, and the people of the City of Puerto Principe talk again of its probable abandonment by the Spaniards. A great deal of discontent and insubordination are said to prevail minor ghes Symish troops in consequence of the non-receipts of the arrearages of pay. In consequence of the rigid censorship at this city it is impossible to secure the telegraphic transmission hence of intelligence of the above character. This is accordingly sent by way of Key West. During the confusion attending the attack the Governor

JOHN F. HUBBARD."

The Hon. John F. Hubbard died on Thursdaay at Norwich, Chenango County, New-York, and was more than 80 years of age. Next to Lewis H. Redfield of Syracuse, who established The Onondaga Valley Gazette n 1815, he was the oldest surviving editor in the State, having established The Norwich Journal in 1816. Cotemporary with these editors were the Hon. Stephen B. Leonard, founder of *The Owego Gazette*, who died in May last, and Thurlow Weed, who had already served, when a boy, at the printer's trade, and returning home from the War of 1812, in which he had been successively a drummer boy, private soldier, and quartermaster-sergeant, became in 1817 the editor of Mr. Hubbard's paper, and subsequently purchased it, and in the following year launched The Chenango Agriculturist. In 1824 Mr. launched The Chenango Agriculturist. In 1824 Mr. Hubbard was elected a member of the Assembly from Chenango County, and in 1829 was chosen to represent the VIth District in the Senate. This district then comprised the counties of Broome, Chenango, Cortiand, Oisego, Steuben, Tioga, and Tompkins. Mr. Hubbard was reflected for the following term. Though active in politics after that time, he does not appear to have held any elective office until 1868, when he was again chosen to the Schate, representing the XXIIId District, which comprises the counties of Chenango, Delaware, and schoharie.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. TAUNTON, Mass., Oct. 6.—The residence of Eben tall was entered by burglars last night and robbed of \$1,200

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 6.—Harry J. Senoyer, a negro-wing at No. 65 Richmond.st., has been arrested charged with wating to death a white woman said to be his wife. BUFFALO, Oct. 6.—The schooner Zack Chandler Was struck by a gale this atternoon. Peter St. Clair, the mate, was blown overboard and lost. He resided at Malden, Canada.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 6.—Nearly \$2,200 has been sent to the yellow fever sufferers at Savannah and Branswick. It is estimated that nearly as much more has been sent by private subscription.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 6.—Charles Ledward was instantly killed to day at his quarry in Westerly by the fall of the boom of a derrick. His brother was killed by the case of Bridgeport a few weeks ago.